(ख) 1990-91 के दौरान कृषि और सम्बद्ध उपायों का निर्यात भारत के कुल निर्यात का 19% था।

(ग) 1994-95 के दौरान 4600.74 करोड़ रुपए के कृषि और सम्बद्ध उत्पादों का आयात किया गया।

(घ) और (ङ) अनेक कृषि उत्पाद जैसे—पुष्पोत्पाद, ताजा फल, टमाटर, पेस्ट उत्पाद, उष्ण कटिबन्धीय फलों का रस, लुगदी और सान्द्रण, प्रसंस्कृत मशरूम, चावल, मसाले, चीनी और शीरा आदि को, मात्रा के रूप में इनके निर्यात की अत्यधिक संभावना के कारण, "अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण" उत्पादों के रूप में अभिज्ञात किया गया है। कृषि निर्यात को अधिक व्यवहार्य बनाने के लिए नीति में कुछ परिवर्तन किए गए। निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रस्तावित प्रोत्साहनों अन्य के साथ-साथ, ये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेलों में भाग लेना, क्रेता-विक्रेता बैठकें आयोजित करना, बाजार विकास अभियान चलाना, उत्पाद विकास में सहायता देना, पैकिंग में सुधार और गुणवत्ता प्रमाणन इत्यादि शामिल होंगे।

State of child workers in the country

1135. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the article in the 'Statesman' of February 2, 1996 that there would be around 25 million child workers in the country by the year 2000 A.D.;

(b) if so, the present number of child workers and street children (State-wise), particularly in the four metropolitan cities;

(c) the number and details of child labour working in hazardous industries, particularly in the carpet, glass and electroplating industries, as on December 31, 1995 (State-wise); and

(d) the steps Government have taken to save and protect these children from exploitation and by when Government propose to abolish this practice?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Authentic figures on child labour are generated during the decennial census. As per 1981 census, the number of child labour was 13.6 million. The 1991 census data is yet to be released. However, State-wise details of child labour as per 1981 census is at statement (*see* below). Data on child labour industry-wise is not maintained.

(d) Government have already taken several steps to tackle the problem of child labour. As per the National Child Labour Policy, 1987, child labour is being tackled through (a) Legislation (b) General Development Programmes for the benefit of children; and (c) implementation of National Child Labour Projects.

A comprehensive law, the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act was enacted in 1986. There are protective provisions also in various other labour laws such as the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, the Motor Transport (Workers) Act, 1961 etc. The approach of the Government is to implement all child related provisions of different labour laws in a harmonious fashion.

Government is presently engaged in the task of eliminating child labour in hazardous occupations, which is estimated at 20 lakhs, by the year 2000 A.D. As a part of the National Child Labour Policy, 1987, the Government has been implementing National Child Labour Projects (NCLPs) in areas of high concentration of child labour. A major activity undertaken under NCLP is the establishment of special school to provide non-formal education vocational training, supplementary nutrition etc., to the children withdrawn from employment. So far 70 National Child Labour Projects have been sanctioned and funds have been released to cover around 1.36 lakh children through more than 2200 special schools in the States of Andhra Pradesh,

Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise Distribution of Child Workers (0-14) Age group according to 1981 Census

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Workers in the age grop 0-14 1981 Census
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,951.312
2.	Assam	**
3.	Bihar	1,101,764
4.	Gujarat	616,913
5.	Haryana	194,189
6.	Himachal Pradesh	99,624
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	258,437
8.	Karnataka	1,131,530
9.	Kerala	92,854
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1,598,597
11.	Maharashtra	1,557,756
12.	Manipur	20,217
13.	Meghalaya	44,916
14.	Nagaland	16,235
15.	Orissa	702,293
16.	Punjab	216,939
17.	Rajasthan	819,605
18.	Sikkim	8,561
19.	Tamil Nadu	975,055
20.	Tripura	24,204
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1,434,675
22.	West Bengal	605,263
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	1,309
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	17,950
25.	Chandigarh	1,986
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3,615
27.	Delhi	25,717
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	9,378
29.	Lakshadweep	56
30.	Mizoram	6,314
31.	Pondicherry	3,606
	TOTAL	13,640,872

**Total Census could not be conducted in Assam due to disturbed conditions prevailing there then.